

# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 2001-275364

(43)Date of publication of application : 05.10.2001

(51)Int.Cl.

H02M 7/48

H02J 3/38

H02M 3/00

(21)Application number : 2000-085528

(71)Applicant : MEIDENSHA CORP

(22)Date of filing : 27.03.2000

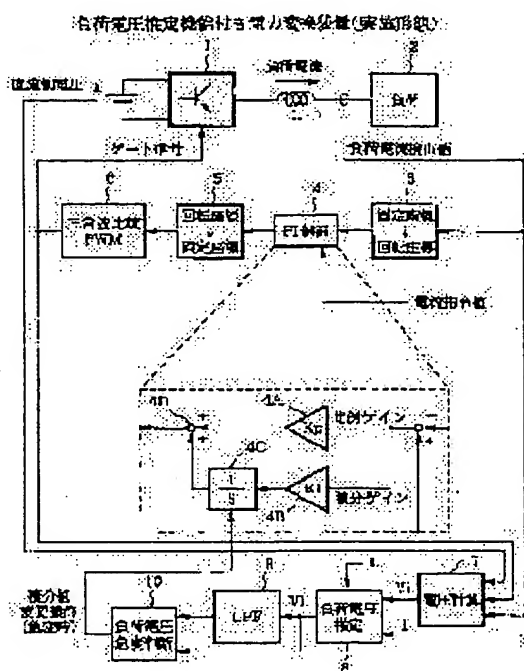
(72)Inventor : ICHIHARA AKIFUMI

**(54) SEMICONDUCTOR POWER CONVERTER**

(57)Abstract:

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To improve insufficient trackability, in the case a gain or the like of a control system is to be controlled, in order to control the current to be supplied to a load using a proportional integration control system provided.

**SOLUTION:** An inverter 1 is controlled with a controller which includes a PI control unit 4, and a voltage calculating unit 7 obtains, for driving a load 2, an output voltage  $V_i$  having the polarities of the inverter, based on the power supply voltage of inverter, a gate signal and a load current. A load voltage estimating unit 8 estimates a load voltage  $V_L$  from the voltage  $V_i$ , a load current ( $i$ ) and a known inductance  $L$ . The load voltage quick change determining means 9, 10 is set forcibly, when sudden change of a load voltage is estimated, the integral value of an integral element 4C being in a direction which enhances the trackability of the proportional integral control. When an interlinked system power supply and a solenoid are used as the load 2, adjustment of the integral gain of control element or proportional gain is also included.

**LEGAL STATUS**

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

Copyright (C); 1998,2003 Japan Patent Office

## Best Available Copy



## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項 1】 比例積分制御要素を有して負荷に供給する電流を自動制御する半導体電力変換装置において、電力変換装置の電源電圧と制御信号及び負荷電流を基にして該装置の出力電圧を極性を有して求める電圧計算部と、前記出力電圧と負荷電流および前記電力変換装置から負荷への電流に介在するインピーダンスとから、負荷電圧を推定する負荷電圧推定部と、前記推定した負荷電圧から該負荷電圧が急変すると推定されるときに前記比例積分制御要素の積分値およびゲインの一方または両方を、比例積分制御の追従性を高める方向に調節する負荷電圧急変判断手段とを備えたことを特徴とする半導体電力変換装置。

【請求項 2】 比例積分制御要素を有して連系電力系統への供給電力を自動制御する半導体電力変換装置において、電力変換装置の電源電圧と制御信号及び系統電流を基にして該装置の出力電圧を極性を有して求める電圧計算部と、前記出力電圧と系統電流および前記電力変換装置から系統への電流に介在するインピーダンスとから、系統電圧を推定する系統電圧推定部と、前記推定した系統電圧から該系統電圧が急変すると推定されるときに前記比例積分制御要素の積分値およびゲインの一方または両方を、比例積分制御の追従性を高める方向に調節する系統電圧急変判断手段とを備えたことを特徴とする半導体電力変換装置。

【請求項 3】 比例積分制御要素を有してソレノイドへの負荷電流を自動制御する半導体電力変換装置において、電力変換装置の電源電圧と制御信号及び負荷電流を基にして該装置の出力電圧を極性を有して求める電圧計算部と、前記出力電圧と負荷電流から前記ソレノイドのインダクタンスを推定し、この推定したインダクタンスから前記比例積分制御要素の積分ゲインおよび比例ゲインの一方または両方を、比例積分制御の追従性を高める方向に調節する負荷インダクタンス推定部と延期推定したインダクタンスから前記ソレノイドの操作杆の位置情報を得る位置変換部とを備えたことを特徴とする半導体電力変換装置。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、比例積分（PI）制御要素を有して負荷に供給する電流を自動制御する半導体電力変換装置に係り、特にPI制御要素の比例積分ゲインの制御に関する。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】PI制御要素を有する電力変換装置の構

成例を図4に示す。インバータ1は、パワートランジスタやIGBTの半導体素子で主回路を構成し、そのスイッチング制御で直流電力を電圧および周波数を制御した交流電力に変換して負荷2に供給する。

【0003】制御装置は、負荷電流検出値を固定座標から回転座標に変換した電流検出信号を得る座標変換部3と、この電流検出信号と電流指令値との偏差を比例積分（PI）演算する電流制御アンプ4と、この演算結果を回転座標から固定座標に変換した電流制御信号を得る座標変換部5と、この電流制御信号を三角波（キャリア）信号と比較してPMW波形のゲート信号をインバータ1に供給するPMW制御部6とによって構成される。

【0004】電流制御アンプ4は、それを拡大した等価回路で示すように、比例ゲイン $K_p$ で電流偏差を増幅する比例要素4Aと、積分ゲイン $K_i$ で電流偏差を増幅する比例要素4Bと、この比例要素4Bの出力を積分する積分要素4Cと、要素4Aと4Bの出力を加算する加算要素4Dで構成される。

【0005】なお、制御装置は、上記の電流制御系の構成に限らず、PI制御要素をもつ電圧制御系にした構成、さらには電圧制御系と電流制御系をもつ場合もある。

【0006】また、半導体電力変換装置としては、前記のインバータにより交流負荷を駆動するものに限らず、交流電力を直流電力に変換するコンバータ、直流-直流の電力変換をするチョップなどがあり、これら装置においてもPI制御系をもつ構成が多く採用される。また、負荷としては電動機などの回転機に限らず、直流電気車からの回生電力をインバータで交流に変換して交流電源に回生する場合の電力系統など、種々の負荷があり、これら負荷に応じて電力変換装置も種々のものが設計される。

## 【0007】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】前記のように、負荷電流のPI制御要素を有する電力変換装置において、負荷の変化が比較的緩やかになる場合は、制御系が有する積分要素の出力が負荷出力の値にほぼ一致し、負荷出力の変化に追従した制御を得ることができる。

【0008】しかし、負荷出力が積分要素のゲインで追従しきれないほど急激に変化した場合、制御出力に大きな応答遅れが生じる。例えば、負荷電圧がステップ状に変化した場合、出力誤差は積分要素のゲインに対応した速度で減少していくが、その追従性が極めて悪くなる。

【0009】この対策として、積分要素のゲインを高めることが考えられるが、ゲインを高くし過ぎると、出力が振動的になってしまう。結果的に、負荷出力の変化率が高い場合には応答性を犠牲にするものが多い。

【0010】他の対策として、負荷の変化が大きい場合、制御系のゲインを高くしてリミッタを設けた方式

（例えば、特開平9-312975号公報）、さらにリ

ミッタのリミッタ値を変更する方式（例えば、特開平5-181502号公報）のものがある。また、制御偏差が大きい領域では、積分要素のゲインを大きくし、比例要素のゲインを小さくするものがある（例えば、特開平5-233007号公報）。

【0011】しかし、これらの方式は、いずれも大きな制御偏差が現れた後にゲイン制御等を実行するものであり、ステップ状の負荷変動（外乱）など、急激な負荷変動に対して制御遅れを十分に補償できるものでなかった。

【0012】本発明の目的は、ステップ状の負荷変動にも制御遅れを少なくして精度よい追従制御ができる半導体電力変換装置を提供することにある。

【0013】

【課題を解決するための手段】（発明の原理的な説明）負荷の急変に対して、制御誤差を最小限にするためには、負荷の変化を早期に検出することが必要となる。本発明は、電力変換装置の出力電圧と、負荷との間のインダクタンス成分を通した電流および負荷電圧との関係から、負荷電圧の変化を電力変換装置の出力から予め推定し、この推定値に応じてPI制御系の積分要素の積分値やゲインや比例要素のゲインを強制制御するようにしたものである。この詳細を以下に説明する。

【0014】図5は、電力変換装置と負荷の間の等価モデルを示し、電力変換装置の出力電圧 $V_i$ 、負荷電圧 $V_L$ 、インダクタンス（インピーダンス）成分 $L$ を流れる装置の出力電流 $i$ とすると、これらの値には、以下のような関係が成立する。

【0015】

【数1】

$$(di/dt) = (V_i - V_L) / L \quad \dots (1)$$

この微分項を微小変動値で近似すると、

【0016】

$$【数2】 (\Delta i / \Delta t) = (V_i - V_L) / L$$

$$V_L = V_i - (\Delta i / \Delta t) L \quad \dots (2)$$

この(2)式から、変換装置の出力電圧 $V_i$ 、出力電流 $i$ を求めることができ、インダクタンス $L$ が既知であれば、出力電流変化量 $\Delta i / \Delta t$ によって負荷電圧 $V_L$ を推定できる。この関係は、ベクトル電圧、電流においても成立するため、多相の電力変換装置にも適用可能である。

【0017】このような負荷電圧（または電流や電力）の推定には、例えば、PWM制御回路をもつ装置においては、図6に示すように、PWMのキャリア1周期の間に、装置の出力を周期 $\Delta t$ で電流サンプリングを行って電流値 $i$ を取り込み、この電流 $i$ から $(\Delta i / \Delta t)$ を求めると同時に、電流値 $i$ とゲート信号から変換装置の出力電圧 $V_i$ を求める。この出力電圧 $V_i$ は、基本的にはゲート信号によって決定し、デッドタイム期間はサンプリングした電流値の符号によって決定する。これらの処

理を各相について行くと、電流サンプリング時点での出力電圧ベクトルと出力電流ベクトルが得られる。

【0018】なお、3相変換を三角波比較PWMによって制御する場合、キャリア1周期の間に発生する出力電圧ベクトルの変化は、最大でも6回である。したがって、仮に電流サンプリングをキャリア1周期の間に30回以上実行すれば、出力電圧ベクトルが一定となっている間に最低でも5サンプルの電流データを取り込むことができ、十分な検出精度を得ることができる。

10 【0019】また、スイッチングが行われた前後の時刻の電流検出値は、スイッチング時の電圧過渡変動などの影響を受け易いため、これら時点のサンプル値は電圧推定から除去するのが好ましい。

【0020】図7は、上記の負荷電圧 $V_L$ の推定結果

で、PI制御系のゲインを調節するブロック構成を示す。同図では、負荷電圧計算部Aで計算した負荷電圧推定値 $V_L$ と、その値にローパスフィルタ(LPF)Bを通した直前の値（平均値）を比較部Cで絶対値比較することで負荷電圧 $V_L$ の変化量の大小、つまり負荷電圧が急変したか否かを判定し、差の絶対値が小さい場合はPI制御系のゲインを制御することなく次の負荷電圧計算に戻り、差の絶対値が大きい場合はPI制御系の積分値やゲインを制御部Dが好ましい値に強制設定する。

【0021】すなわち、負荷電圧が積分要素のゲインで追従できる程度に緩やかに変化している定常時にはPI制御系のゲインをそのままにして定常時の制御特性を保持しておき、負荷電圧が急変すると予測される場合にはPI制御系の積分要素等の積分値を負荷電圧の急変前に強制変更することで追従性を高める。

30 【0022】なお、現実の装置では、電力変換装置と負荷との間に介在するインピーダンスは、インダクタンス成分の他に、抵抗成分も含まれるが、この抵抗成分による電圧も負荷電圧の一部として検出及び補償することができる。

【0023】以上までのことから、本発明は、以下の構成を特徴とする。

【0024】（第1の発明）比例積分制御要素を有して負荷に供給する電流を自動制御する半導体電力変換装置において、電力変換装置の電源電圧と制御信号及び負荷電流を基にして該装置の出力電圧を極性を有して求める電圧計算部と、前記出力電圧と負荷電流および前記電力変換装置から負荷への電流に介在するインピーダンスとから、負荷電圧を推定する負荷電圧推定部と、前記推定した負荷電圧から該負荷電圧が急変すると推定されるときに前記比例積分制御要素の積分値およびゲインの一方または両方を、比例積分制御の追従性を高める方向に調節する負荷電圧急変判断手段とを備えたことを特徴とする。

50 【0025】（第2の発明）比例積分制御要素を有して連系電力系統への供給電力を自動制御する半導体電力変

換装置において、電力変換装置の電源電圧と制御信号及び系統電流を基にして該装置の出力電圧を極性を有して求める電圧計算部と、前記出力電圧と系統電流および前記電力変換装置から系統への電流に介在するインピーダンスとから、系統電圧を推定する系統電圧推定部と、前記推定した系統電圧から該系統電圧が急変すると推定されるときに前記比例積分制御要素の積分値およびゲインの一方または両方を、比例積分制御の追従性を高める方向に調節する系統電圧急変判断手段とを備えたことを特徴とする。

【0026】（第3の発明）比例積分制御要素を有してソレノイドへの負荷電流を自動制御する半導体電力変換装置において、電力変換装置の電源電圧と制御信号及び負荷電流を基にして該装置の出力電圧を極性を有して求める電圧計算部と、前記出力電圧と負荷電流から前記ソレノイドのインダクタンスを推定し、この推定したインダクタンスから前記比例積分制御要素の積分ゲインおよび比例ゲインの一方または両方を、比例積分制御の追従性を高める方向に調節する負荷インダクタンス推定部と延期推定したインダクタンスから前記ソレノイドの操作

杆の位置情報を得る位置変換部とを備えたことを特徴とする。

【発明の実施の形態】（第1の実施形態）図1は、本発明の実施形態を示すPI電流制御系をもつ電力変換装置に適用した場合であり、同図が図4と異なる部分は、回路要素7～10を設けた点にある。

【0028】電圧計算部7は、変換装置の出力電圧 $V_i$ のサンプリングデータを求めるものであり、PWM制御部6からのゲート信号の状態（符号：1あるいは-1）の検出とサンプリングクロック（ $\Delta t$ ）を生成すると共に、スイッチング前後の時刻の電圧検出値を推定から除去するタイミング信号を得、サンプリングタイミングでのインバータ1の電源電圧になる直流側電圧の $1/2$ にゲート信号の状態（符号）を乗じてサンプリングする。また、デッドタイムの期間は、そのときの出力電流 $i$ の極性から電圧 $V_i$ の符号を決定する。

【0029】負荷電圧推定部8は、出力電圧 $V_i$ と、このタイミングでの負荷電流 $i$ の変化量（ $\Delta i / \Delta t$ ）およびインダクタンス成分 $L$ から、前記の（2）式の演算を行い、負荷電圧 $V_l$ を求める。

【0030】ローパスフィルタ（LPF）9は、電圧 $V_i$ の平滑によって直前の電圧値を求める。負荷電圧急変判断部10は、現在の負荷電圧 $V_l$ と直前の電圧値との大小比較により負荷電圧 $V_l$ が急変するか否かを判定し、急変すると判定されたときに積分要素4Cに保持される積分値を強制変更（上書き）操作する。

【0031】なお、積分要素4Cの積分値の変更は、一定値とするに限らず、負荷電圧の推定値に応じて適宜調節することもできる。また、この調整に並行して積分ゲ

インや比例ゲインを高い値に調節して追従性を高めることができる。

【0032】以上のように、負荷電圧 $V_l$ が急変することをキャリア1周期に相当する時間で推定することができ、この推定で積分要素の積分値を予め変更操作することにより、外乱発生時の電流制御にその遅れを短縮して制御精度を高めることができる。

【0033】（第2の実施形態）図2は、本発明の実施形態を示すPI電流制御系をもつ系統連系電力変換装置に適用した場合である。同図は、図1の負荷2として電力系統とし、インバータ1から電力系統に電力を供給する場合である。

【0034】図2において、電圧計算部7は図1の場合と同様になり、負荷電圧推定部8を系統電圧推定部8Aとし、負荷電圧急変判断部10を系統電圧急変判断部10Aとする。

【0035】追加されるローパスフィルタ11とPLL（フェーズロックループ）12は、インバータ1を電力系統と連系した制御のため、座標変換部5に必要な系統電圧に同期した位相情報を得るもので、ローパスフィルタ11により系統電圧推定部8Aからの瞬時推定値から基本周波の系統電圧を抽出し、PLL12によって基本周波信号に同期してそれを通倍した位相信号を得る。

【0036】本実施形態においても、電力系統の電圧急変に対して追従性を高めた制御が可能となる。また、回路要素11、12の追加により、系統電圧を検出するための高圧電圧センサが不要になる。

【0037】（第3の実施形態）図3は、本発明の実施形態を示すPI電流制御系をもつ摺動機械の駆動装置に適用した場合である。同図は、インバータ1からソレノイド2Aに交流電流を供給することで機械装置を水平方向など一次元方向に位置制御する場合であり、制御装置は電流制御アンプ4とPWM制御部6で構成される。

【0038】このような機械装置は、ソレノイド2Aの操作杆の位置によってインダクタンスが大きく変化し、この変化が急変することが電力変換装置からみた負荷急変になる。

【0039】そこで、本実施形態においては、ソレノイド2Aの電圧変化が十分遅い、あるいは十分小さいといった条件の基に負荷インダクタンス $L$ を推定し、電流制御部4の比例要素のゲイン $K_p$ を調節する。

【0040】ソレノイド2Aへの電流供給では、インダクタンス変化によるエネルギーによって操作杆を一次元動作させるが、定常時の負荷電圧が極めて小さくなるため、インバータ1の出力電圧と電流変化が検出できれば、下記の式から負荷インダクタンス $L$ の推定が可能となる。

【0041】

【数3】

$$L = (V_i - V_l) / (\Delta i / \Delta t) \quad \dots (3)$$

図3において、電圧計算部7は、前記の場合と同様に、インバータ1の電圧 $V_i$ を求め、この電圧と負荷電流 $i$ から負荷インダクタンス推定部8Bがインダクタンス $L$ を推定し、この推定値 $L$ の変化に対応させて比例要素4Aの比例ゲイン $K_p$ を調節する。

【0042】また、インダクタンス $L$ の推定値から、位置変換部13がソレノイド2Aの操作杆の位置情報を求め、これを機械装置の位置制御系の位置検出信号として利用可能にする。なお、位置変換部13は、操作杆の位置とそのときのインダクタンスとの関係の測定値をテーブルデータとして格納しておく。

【0043】本実施形態によれば、負荷のインダクタンスの変化に応じて、比例要素のゲインを変更、例えば比例関係を持たせることにより、ソレノイドの操作杆の位置の変化にも影響を受けない電流制御ができる。

【0044】なお、以上までの実施形態は、電流制御系をもつ電力変換装置に適用した場合を示すが、電圧制御系や電力制御系をもつ装置に適用して同等の作用効果を得ることができる。

【0045】また、電力変換装置として、インバータに適用する場合を示すが、コンバータやチョッパなどの他の装置に適用できる。また、PWM制御機能をもつ制御装置に適用した場合を示すが、PWM制御機能をもたない装置、電動機のベクトル制御装置、アクティブフィルタなどの種々の電力変換装置に適用できる。

【0046】

【発明の効果】以上のとおり、本発明によれば、電力変換装置の出力電圧と、負荷との間のインダクタンス成分を通した電流および負荷電圧との関係から、負荷電圧の変化を電力変換装置の出力から予め推定し、この推定値

に応じてPI制御系の積分要素の積分値やゲインや比例要素のゲインを強制制御するようにしたため、負荷急変を早期に検出することで制御遅れを少なくして精度よい追従制御ができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施形態を示す負荷電圧推定機能付き電力変換装置の構成図。

【図2】本発明の他の実施形態を示す系統電圧検出機能付き電力変換装置の構成図。

10 【図3】本発明の他の実施形態を示すインダクタンス推定機能付き電力変換装置の構成図。

【図4】従来の電力変換装置の構成例。

【図5】本発明を原理的に説明するための等価モデル。

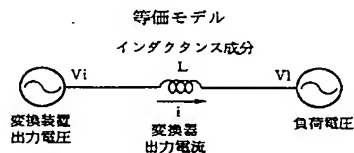
【図6】本発明に係るPWM制御における電流サンプリングの波形図。

【図7】本発明における負荷電圧急変の検出と調節のブロック図。

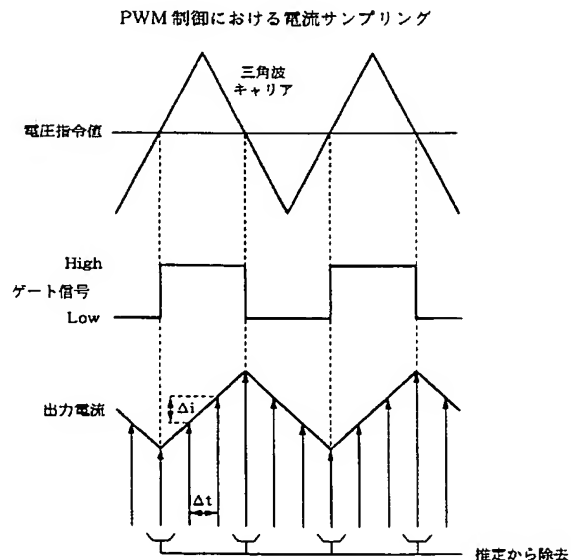
【符号の説明】

- 1…インバータ
- 2…負荷
- 4…比例積分制御部
- 7…電圧計算部
- 8…負荷電圧推定部
- 8A…系統電圧推定部
- 8B…負荷インダクタンス推定部
- 9、11…ローパスフィルタ
- 10…負荷電圧急変判断部
- 10A…系統電圧急変判断部
- 12…フェーズロックループ
- 30 13…位置変換部

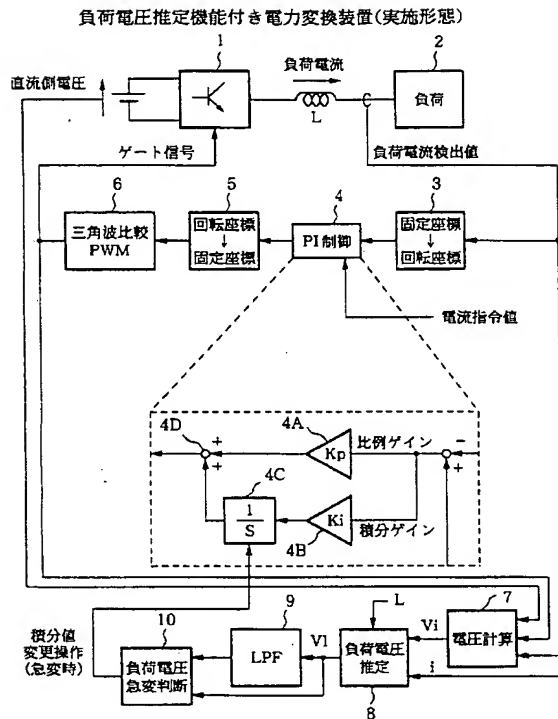
【図5】



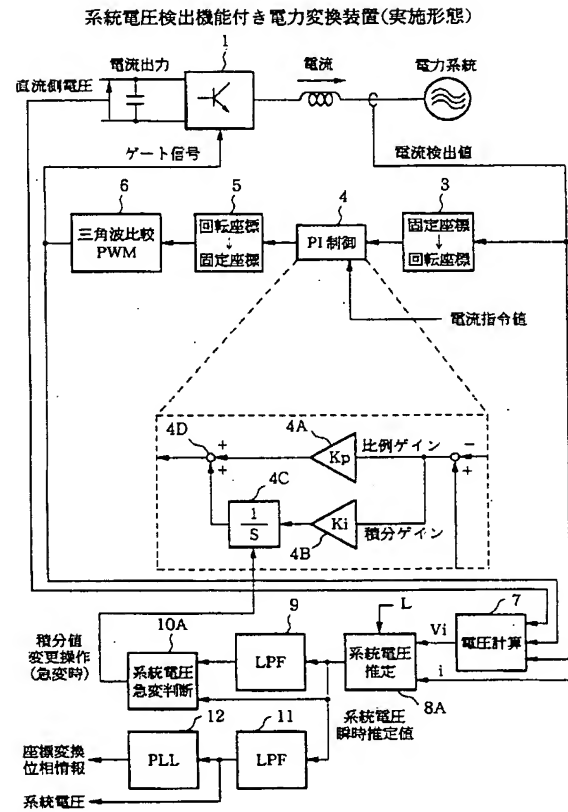
【図6】



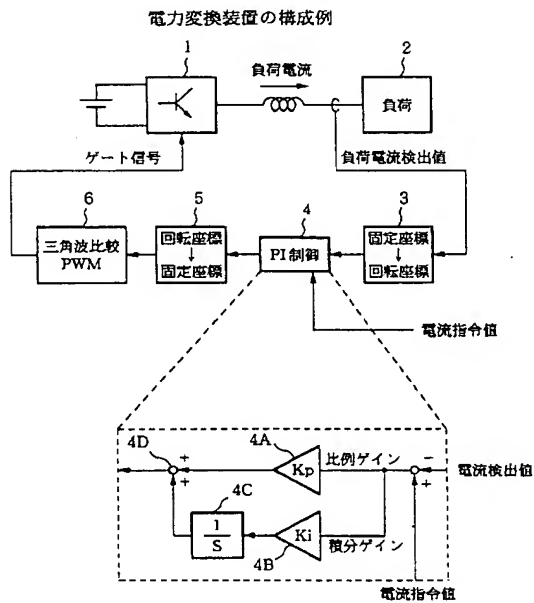
【図 1】



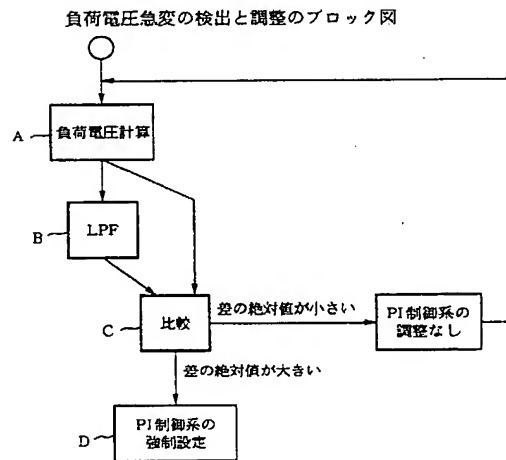
【図 2】



【図 4】

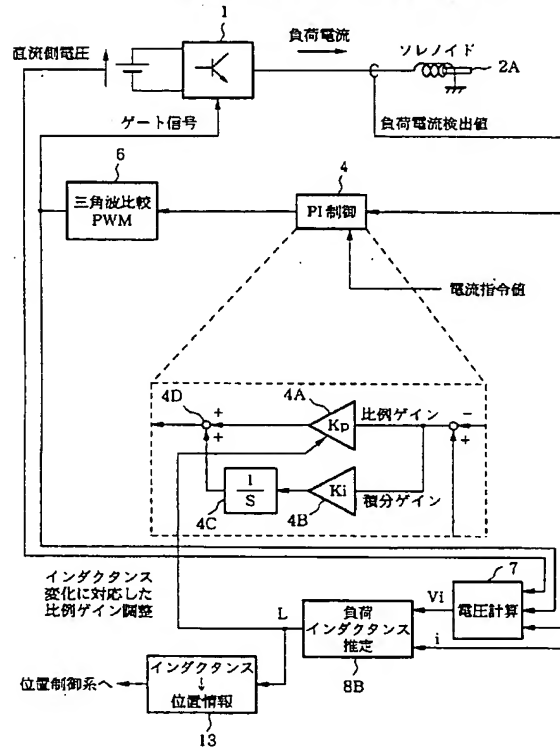


【図 7】



【図 3】

## インダクタンス検出機能付き電力変換装置(実施形態)





\* NOTICES \*

JPO and NCIPi are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. \*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

---

CLAIMS

---

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the semiconductor power converter which controls automatically the current which has a proportional-plus-integral control element and is supplied to a load The electrical-potential-difference count section which has a polarity and asks for the output voltage of this equipment based on the supply voltage, the control signal, and the load current of a power converter, The load electrical-potential-difference presumption section which presumes a load electrical potential difference from the impedance placed between said output voltage and load current, and the current from said power converter to a load, The semiconductor power converter characterized by having a load electrical-potential-difference sudden change decision means to adjust both the integral value of said proportional-plus-integral control element, and both [ one side or ] in the direction which raises the flattery nature of proportional-plus-integral control when it is presumed that this load electrical potential difference changes suddenly from said presumed load electrical potential difference.

[Claim 2] In the semiconductor power converter which has a proportional-plus-integral control element and controls the supply voltage to link electric power system automatically The electrical-potential-difference count section which has a polarity and asks for the output voltage of this equipment based on the supply voltage, control signal, and network current of a power converter, The network electrical-potential-difference presumption section which presumes a network electrical potential difference from the impedance placed between said output voltage and network current, and the current from said power converter to a network, The semiconductor power converter characterized by having a network electrical-potential-difference sudden change decision means to adjust both the integral value of said proportional-plus-integral control element, and both [ one side or ] in the direction which raises the flattery nature of proportional-plus-integral control when it is presumed that this network electrical potential difference changes suddenly from said presumed network electrical potential difference.

[Claim 3] In the semiconductor power converter which has a proportional-plus-integral control element and controls the load current to a solenoid automatically The electrical-potential-difference count section which has a polarity and asks for the output voltage of this equipment based on the supply voltage, the control signal, and the load current of a power converter, The inductance of said solenoid is presumed from said output voltage and load current. Both the integral gain of said proportional-plus-integral control element, and both [ one side or ] from this presumed inductance The semiconductor power converter characterized by having the location transducer which acquires the positional information of the control column of said solenoid from the inductance which carried out adjournment presumption with the load inductance presumption section adjusted in the direction which raises the flattery nature of proportional-plus-integral control.

---

[Translation done.]

**\* NOTICES \***

JPO and NCIPi are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. \*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

---

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

---

**[Detailed Description of the Invention]****[0001]**

**[Field of the Invention]** This invention relates to the semiconductor power converter which controls automatically the current which has a proportional integral (PI) control member and is supplied to a load, especially relates to control of the proportional integral gain of a PI control element.

**[0002]**

**[Description of the Prior Art]** The example of a configuration of the power converter which has a PI control element is shown in drawing 4. An inverter 1 constitutes a main circuit from a power transistor or a semiconductor device of IGBT, is changed into the alternating current power which controlled the electrical potential difference and the frequency for direct current power by the switching control, and supplies it to a load 2.

**[0003]** The coordinate transformation section 3 which obtains the current detecting signal by which the control unit changed the load current detection value into rotational coordinates from the fixed coordinate, The current control amplifier 4 which carries out the proportional integral (PI) operation of the deflection of this current detecting signal and a current command value, It is constituted by the coordinate transformation section 5 which acquires the current control signal which changed this result of an operation into the fixed coordinate from rotational coordinates, and the PMW control section 6 which supplies the gate signal of a PMW wave for this current control signal to an inverter 1 as compared with a triangular wave (carrier) signal.

**[0004]** The current control amplifier 4 consists of addition element 4D adding proportional element 4A which amplifies current deflection by proportional gain  $K_p$ , proportional element 4B which amplifies current deflection by the integral gain  $K_i$ , integral-element 4C which integrates with the output of this proportional element 4B, and the output of Elements 4A and 4B, as the equal circuit which expanded it shows.

**[0005]** In addition, there is a control unit, the configuration made into the armature-voltage control system with a PI control element, when it has an armature-voltage control system and a current control system further, and not only the configuration of the above-mentioned current control system but when.

**[0006]** Moreover, there are a converter which changes into direct current power what [ not only ] drives an alternating current load with the aforementioned inverter but alternating current power as a semiconductor power converter, a chopper which carries out power conversion of a direct-current-direct current, and many configurations which have a PI control system also in these equipments are adopted. Moreover, there are various loads, such as electric power system in the case of changing not only rotating machines, such as a motor, but the regeneration power from a DC electric motor vehicle into an alternating current with an inverter as a load, and reviving to AC power supply, and the thing of versatility [ power converter ] is designed according to these loads.

**[0007]**

**[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]** As mentioned above, in the power converter which has the PI control element of the load current, when change of a load becomes comparatively loose, the output of the integral element which a control system has can obtain the control which followed change of a load output almost in accordance with the value of a load output.

**[0008]** However, when it changes so rapidly that a load output cannot follow by the gain of an

integral element, big response delay arises in a control output. For example, when a load electrical potential difference changes in the shape of a step, although the output error decreases at the rate corresponding to the gain of an integral element, the flattery nature gets very bad.

[0009] Although it is possible as this cure to raise the gain of an integral element, an output will become in vibration if gain is made high too much. As a result, when the rate of change of a load output is high, there are many things at the sacrifice of responsibility.

[0010] As other cures, when change of a load is large, there is a thing of the method (for example, JP,9-312975,A) which made gain of a control system high and prepared the limiter, and the method (for example, JP,5-181502,A) which changes the limiter value of a limiter further. Moreover, in the field where system deviation is large, there are some which enlarge gain of an integral element and make gain of a proportional element small (for example, JP,5-233007,A).

[0011] However, these methods were not what performs gain control etc. after system deviation with big all appears, and can fully compensate control delay to rapid load effects, such as a step-like load effect (disturbance).

[0012] The purpose of this invention is to offer the semiconductor power converter as for which lessens control delay and accurate follow-up control is made also to a step-like load effect.

[0013]

[Means for Solving the Problem] (Theoretic explanation of invention) In order to make a control error into the minimum to sudden change of a load, it is necessary for change of a load to be detectable at an early stage. From the relation between the output voltage of a power converter, and the current and load electrical potential difference which let the inductance component between loads pass, this invention presumes change of a load electrical potential difference beforehand from the output of a power converter, and is made to carry out forcible control of the integral value and gain of an integral element of a PI control system, or the gain of a proportional element according to this estimate. This detail is explained below.

[0014] Drawing 5 shows the equivalence model between a power converter and a load, and if the output voltage  $V_i$  of a power converter, the load electrical potential difference  $V_l$ , and the inductance (impedance) component  $L$  are made into the output current  $i$  of the flowing equipment, the following relation will be materialized in these values.

[0015]

[Equation 1]

$$(di/dt)=(V_i-V_l)/L \text{ -- (1)}$$

It is [0016] when this differential term is approximated by the minute variation.

$$[\text{Equation 2}] (\Delta i/\Delta t)=(V_i-V_l)/L \text{ -- (2)}$$

From this (2) type, the output voltage  $V_i$  and the output current  $i$  of an inverter can be searched for, and if an inductance  $L$  is known, the load electrical potential difference  $V_l$  can be presumed by output current variation  $\Delta i/\Delta t$ . Since this relation is materialized also in a vector electrical potential difference and a current, it is applicable also to the power converter of a polyphase.

[0017] In equipment with for example, an PWM control circuit, presumption of such a load electrical potential difference (or a current and power) is asked for the output voltage  $V_i$  of an inverter from a current value  $i$  and a gate signal at the same time it outputs equipment for a current sampling by periodic  $\Delta t$ , it incorporates a current value  $i$  and it asks for  $(\Delta i/\Delta t)$  from this current  $i$  between carrier 1 periods of PWM, as shown in drawing 6. A gate signal determines this output voltage  $V_i$  fundamentally, and the sign of the sampled current value determines a dead-time period. If these processings are performed about each phase, the output voltage vector and output current vector in a current sampling time will be acquired.

[0018] In addition, when controlling three-phase-circuit conversion by the triangular wave comparison PWM, change of the output voltage vector generated between carrier 1 periods is 6 times at the maximum. Therefore, if a current sampling is performed 30 times or more between carrier 1 periods, while an output voltage vector is fixed, also at the lowest, the current data of five samples can be incorporated, and sufficient detection precision can be acquired.

[0019] Moreover, since, as for the current detection value of time of day before and after performing switching, it is easy to be influenced of the electrical-potential-difference transient fluctuation at the time of switching etc., as for the sampled value at these times, removing from electrical-potential-

difference presumption is desirable.

[0020] Drawing 7 is as a result of [ presumed ] the above-mentioned load electrical potential difference  $V_L$ , and shows the block configuration which adjusts the gain of a PI control system. The load electrical-potential-difference estimate  $V_L$  calculated in the load electrical-potential-difference count section A, and a value (average) just before letting the low pass filter (LPF) B pass to the value by carrying out an absolute value comparison by Comparator C in this drawing. The size of the variation of the load electrical potential difference  $V_L$ , That is, it judges whether the load electrical potential difference changed suddenly, and without controlling the gain of a PI control system, when the absolute value of a difference is small, when the absolute value of return and a difference is large, a control section D carries out a forcible setup of the integral value and gain of a PI control system at a desirable value at next load electrical-potential-difference count.

[0021] That is, at the time of the stationary from which the load electrical potential difference is changing to extent which can be followed by the gain of an integral element gently, the gain of a PI control system is left as it is, the control characteristic at the time of a stationary is held, and when it is predicted that a load electrical potential difference changes suddenly, flattery nature is raised by making a forcible change of the integral values, such as an integral element of a PI control system, before sudden change of a load electrical potential difference.

[0022] In addition, a resistance component is contained besides an inductance component, and the impedance which intervenes between a power converter and a load can also detect and compensate the electrical potential difference by this resistance component with actual equipment as a part of load electrical potential difference.

[0023] From the thing to the above, this invention is characterized by the following configurations.

[0024] In the semiconductor power converter which controls automatically the current which has a proportional-plus-integral control element and is supplied to a load (1st invention) The electrical-potential-difference count section which has a polarity and asks for the output voltage of this equipment based on the supply voltage, the control signal, and the load current of a power converter, The load electrical-potential-difference presumption section which presumes a load electrical potential difference from the impedance placed between said output voltage and load current, and the current from said power converter to a load, When it is presumed that this load electrical potential difference changes suddenly from said presumed load electrical potential difference, it is characterized by having a load electrical-potential-difference sudden change decision means to adjust both the integral value of said proportional-plus-integral control element, and both [ one side or ] in the direction which raises the flattery nature of proportional-plus-integral control.

[0025] In the semiconductor power converter which has a proportional-plus-integral control element and controls the supply voltage to link electric power system automatically (2nd invention) The electrical-potential-difference count section which has a polarity and asks for the output voltage of this equipment based on the supply voltage, control signal, and network current of a power converter, The network electrical-potential-difference presumption section which presumes a network electrical potential difference from the impedance placed between said output voltage and network current, and the current from said power converter to a network, When it is presumed that this network electrical potential difference changes suddenly from said presumed network electrical potential difference, it is characterized by having a network electrical-potential-difference sudden change decision means to adjust both the integral value of said proportional-plus-integral control element, and both [ one side or ] in the direction which raises the flattery nature of proportional-plus-integral control.

[0026] In the semiconductor power converter which has a proportional-plus-integral control element and controls the load current to a solenoid automatically (3rd invention) The electrical-potential-difference count section which has a polarity and asks for the output voltage of this equipment based on the supply voltage, the control signal, and the load current of a power converter, The inductance of said solenoid is presumed from said output voltage and load current. Both the integral gain of said proportional-plus-integral control element, and both [ one side or ] from this presumed inductance It is characterized by having the location transducer which acquires the positional information of the control column of said solenoid from the inductance which carried out adjournment presumption with the load inductance presumption section adjusted in the direction which raises the flattery

nature of proportional-plus-integral control.

[0027]

[Embodiment of the Invention] (1st operation gestalt) Drawing 1 is the case where it applies to a power converter with PI current control system which shows the operation gestalt of this invention, and the part into which this drawing differs from drawing 4 is in the point of having formed circuit elements 7-10.

[0028] The electrical-potential-difference count section 7 acquires the timing signal which removes the electrical-potential-difference detection value of the time of day before and behind switching from presumption, and multiplies by it and samples the condition (sign) of a gate signal to one half of the direct-current side electrical potential differences which turn into supply voltage of the inverter 1 in sampling timing while it asks for the sampling data of the output voltage  $V_i$  of an inverter and generates detection and the sampling clock ( $\Delta t$ ) of the condition (sign: 1 or -1) of the gate signal from the PWM control section 6. Moreover, the period of a dead time determines the sign of an electrical potential difference  $V_i$  from the polarity of the output current  $i$  at that time.

[0029] a load -- an electrical potential difference -- presumption -- the section -- eight -- output voltage --  $V_i$  -- this -- timing -- the load current --  $i$  -- variation ( $\Delta i / \Delta t$ ) -- and -- an inductance -- a component --  $L$  -- from -- the above -- (-- two --) -- a formula -- an operation -- carrying out -- the load electrical potential difference  $V_l$  -- asking .

[0030] An electrical potential difference  $V_l$  twists a low pass filter (LPF) 9 flat and smooth, and it calculates the last electrical-potential-difference value. The load electrical-potential-difference sudden change decision section 10 carries out forcible modification (overwrite) actuation of the integral value held at integral-element 4C, when judged with whether the load electrical potential difference  $V_l$  changes suddenly by the size comparison with the current load electrical potential difference  $V_l$  and the last electrical-potential-difference value, and it judging and changing suddenly.

[0031] In addition, modification of the integral value of integral-element 4C cannot be restricted for considering as constant value, but can also be suitably adjusted according to the estimate of a load electrical potential difference. Moreover, in parallel to this adjustment, integral gain and proportional gain can be adjusted to a high value, and flattery nature can be raised.

[0032] As mentioned above, by being able to presume that the load electrical potential difference  $V_l$  changes suddenly by the time amount equivalent to carrier 1 period, and carrying out modification actuation of the integral value of an integral element beforehand by this presumption, that delay can be shortened to the current control at the time of disturbance generating, and control precision can be raised to it.

[0033] (2nd operation gestalt) Drawing 2 is the case where it applies to a system-interconnection power converter with PI current control system which shows the operation gestalt of this invention. This drawing is the case where consider as electric power system as a load 2 of drawing 1 , and power is supplied to electric power system from an inverter 1.

[0034] In drawing 2 , the electrical-potential-difference count section 7 becomes being the same as that of the case of drawing 1 , sets the load electrical-potential-difference presumption section 8 to network electrical-potential-difference presumption section 8A, and sets the load electrical-potential-difference sudden change decision section 10 to network electrical-potential-difference sudden change decision section 10A.

[0035] For the control which linked the inverter 1 with electric power system, the low pass filter 11 added and PLL (phase locked loop)12 acquire the topology which synchronized with the network electrical potential difference required for the coordinate transformation section 5, extract the network electrical potential difference of a basic cycle from the instant estimate from network electrical-potential-difference presumption section 8A with a low pass filter 11, and acquire the phasing signal which carried out multiplying of it by PLL12 synchronizing with the basic cycle signal.

[0036] Also in this operation gestalt, it becomes controllable [ which raised flattery nature to electrical-potential-difference sudden change of electric power system ]. Moreover, the high-pressure electrical-potential-difference sensor for detecting a network electrical potential difference becomes unnecessary by addition of circuit elements 11 and 12.

[0037] (3rd operation gestalt) Drawing 3 is the case where it applies to the driving gear of a sliding machine with PI current control system which shows the operation gestalt of this invention. This drawing is the case where position control of the machinery is carried out in the directions of a single dimension, such as a horizontal direction, by supplying alternating current to solenoid 2A from an inverter 1, and a control unit consists of current control amplifier 4 and an PWM control section 6.

[0038] It becomes the load sudden change as which it regarded such a machinery from the power converter that an inductance changes with the locations of the control column of solenoid 2A a lot, and this change changes suddenly.

[0039] Then, in this operation gestalt, electrical-potential-difference change of solenoid 2A presumes the load inductance L on the radical of the conditions of being sufficiently small, and adjusts the gain Kp of the proportional element of the current control section 4 sufficiently late.

[0040] In the current supply source to solenoid 2A, although single dimension actuation of the control column is carried out with the energy by inductance change, since the load electrical potential difference at the time of a stationary becomes very small, if the output voltage of an inverter 1 and current change are detectable, presumption of the load inductance L will be attained from the following formula.

[0041]

[Equation 3]

$$L=(V_i-V_l)/(\Delta t_i/\Delta t) \text{ -- (3)}$$

In drawing 3, like the aforementioned case, ask for the electrical potential difference  $V_i$  of an inverter 1, load inductance presumption section 8B presumes an inductance L from this electrical potential difference and the load current  $i$ , and the electrical-potential-difference count section 7 is made to correspond to change of this estimate L, and adjusts the proportional gain Kp of proportional element 4A.

[0042] Moreover, from the estimate of an inductance L, the location transducer 13 searches for the positional information of the control column of solenoid 2A, and makes this available as a location detecting signal of the position control system of a machinery. In addition, the location transducer 13 stores the measured value of the relation of the location and the inductance at the time of a control column as table data.

[0043] According to this operation gestalt, according to change of the inductance of a load, current control which does not receive effect in change of the location of the control column of a solenoid, either can be performed by giving modification, for example, proportionality, for the gain of a proportional element.

[0044] In addition, although the operation gestalt to the above shows the case where it applies to a power converter with a current control system, it can be applied to equipment with an armature-voltage control system or a power control system, and can acquire the equivalent operation effectiveness.

[0045] Moreover, although the case where it applies to an inverter is shown as a power converter, it is applicable to other equipments, such as a converter and a chopper. Moreover, although the case where it applies to a control device with an PWM control function is shown, it is applicable to various power converters, such as equipment without an PWM control function, vector control equipment of a motor, and an active filter.

[0046]

[Effect of the Invention] In order according to this invention the above passage to presume change of a load electrical potential difference beforehand from the output of a power converter and to carry out forcible control of the integral value and the gain of an integral element of a PI-control system, or the gain of a proportional element according to this estimate from the relation between the output voltage of a power converter, and the current and the load electrical potential difference which let the inductance component between loads pass, control delay is lessened by detecting load sudden change at an early stage, and accurate follow-up control can be performed.

---

[Translation done.]

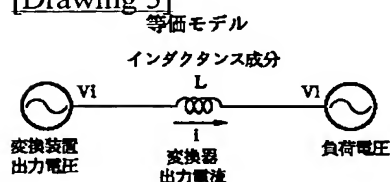
## \* NOTICES \*

JPO and NCIPi are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

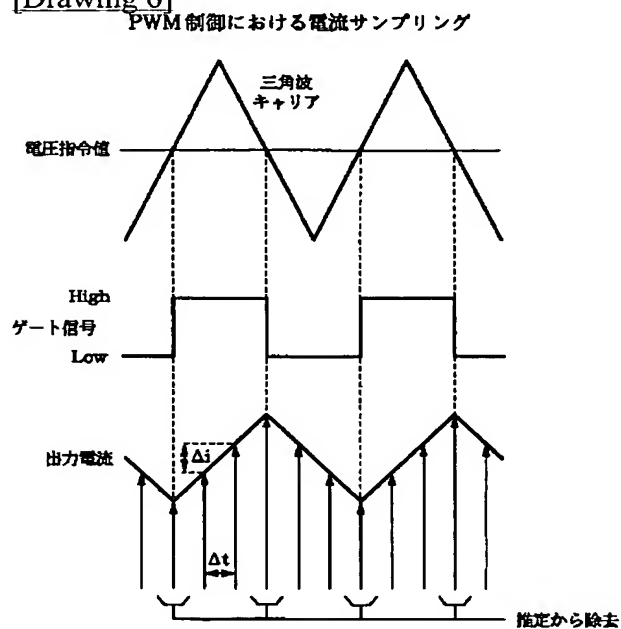
1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. \*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

## DRAWINGS

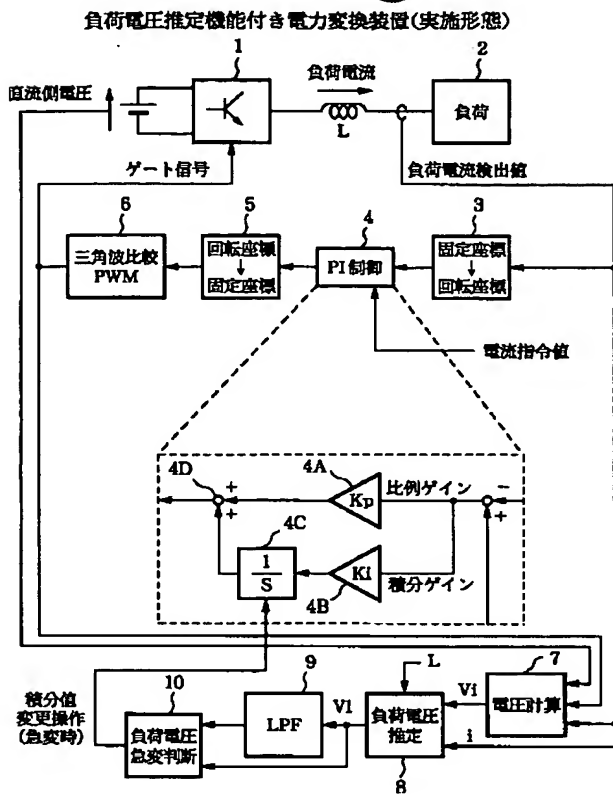
[Drawing 5]



[Drawing 6]

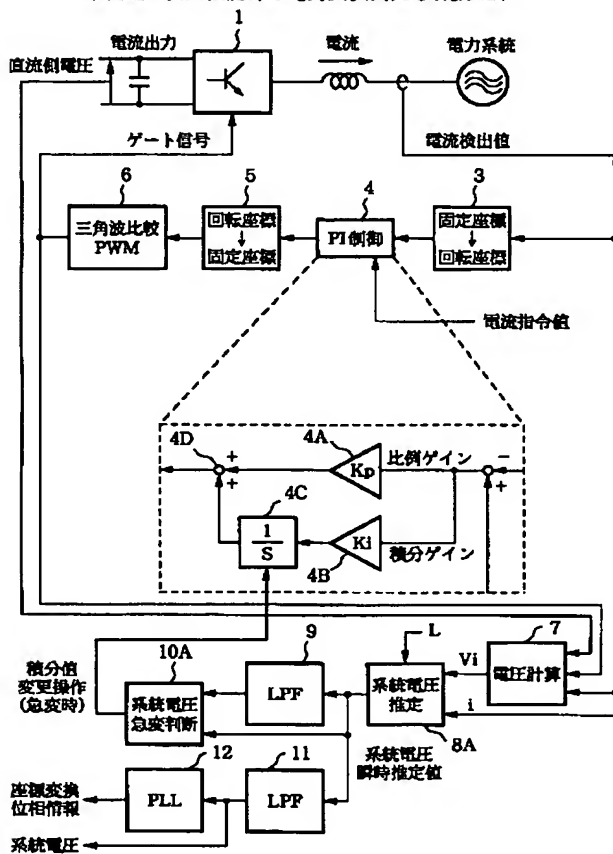


[Drawing 1]



[Drawing 2]

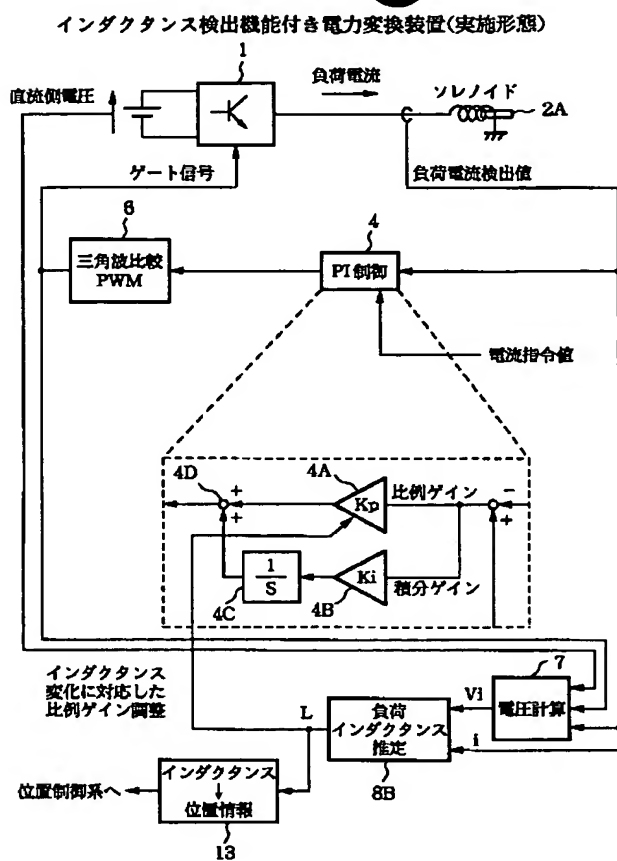
系統電圧検出機能付き電力変換装置(実施形態)



[Drawing 4]







[Translation done.]

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning  
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

**BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ BLACK BORDERS
- ☐ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- ☒ FADED TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- ☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
- ☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
- ☐ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
- ☐ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY
- ☐ OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

**As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.**